

How Muslims as a Collective Further Islamist Agendas

1. Politics & Voting

In many democracies (India, UK, France), Muslim communities tend to vote as a bloc for parties that appease Islamists. Politicians then avoid criticizing Islamists, fearing loss of votes. Result: Islamist demands (Sharia courts, blasphemy laws, halal regulations, burqa allowances) get mainstream legitimacy.

2. Street Protests & Pressure

Whenever Islam is 'offended' (cartoons, movies, books, laws), mass protests erupt. Ordinary Muslims join 'to defend faith,' but Islamists lead and radicalize the movement. Example: Shah Bano case in India (1985) — ordinary Muslims backed mullahs against a Supreme Court judgment on women's rights, strengthening Islamist control.

3. Silence Against Radicals

Most Muslims don't openly oppose Islamist extremists (out of fear, loyalty, or indifference). This silence gives Islamists a free hand to claim they represent the community. Moderate voices often get sidelined or threatened into silence.

4. Censorship & Intimidation

Even non-violent Muslims often support bans on books, movies, and art critical of Islam. This aligns directly with Islamist goals of controlling free speech and enforcing blasphemy taboos.

5. Global Identity (Ummah)

Muslims across countries rally for causes framed as 'Islam under attack' (Palestine, Kashmir, cartoons, hijab). Islamists use this solidarity to build a global political network beyond national boundaries.

6. Demographics & Social Pressure

High birth rates + resistance to assimilation in non-Muslim societies often create parallel societies. Islamists thrive in these ghettos, enforcing Sharia norms informally. Ordinary Muslims, by following 'community rules,' strengthen Islamist dominance.

Conclusion

So yes — through bloc voting, protests, silence, censorship, global solidarity, and demographic behavior, Muslims as a collective further Islamist goals. They may think they are 'defending faith,' but the outcome is almost always the empowerment of Islamist leadership.